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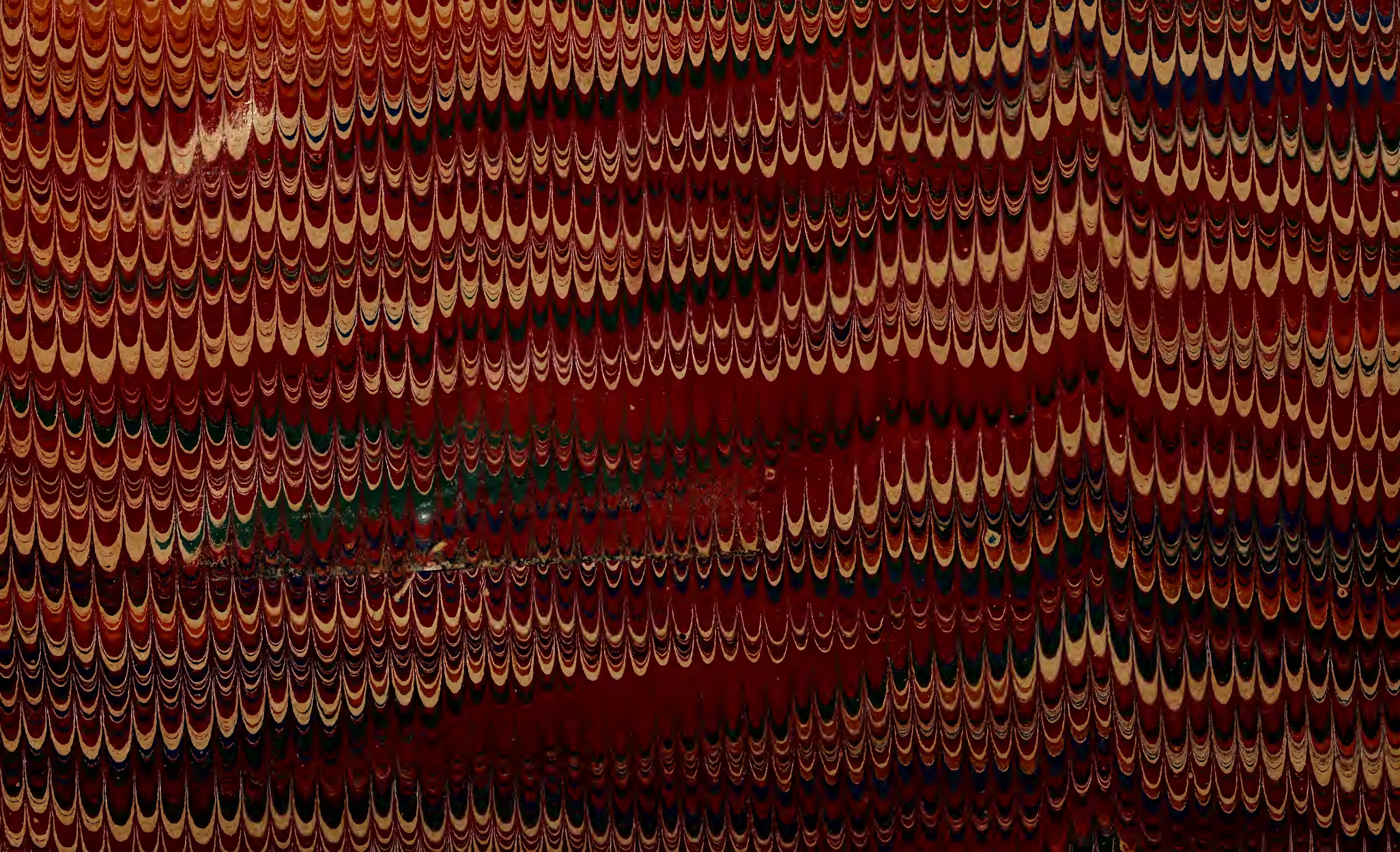


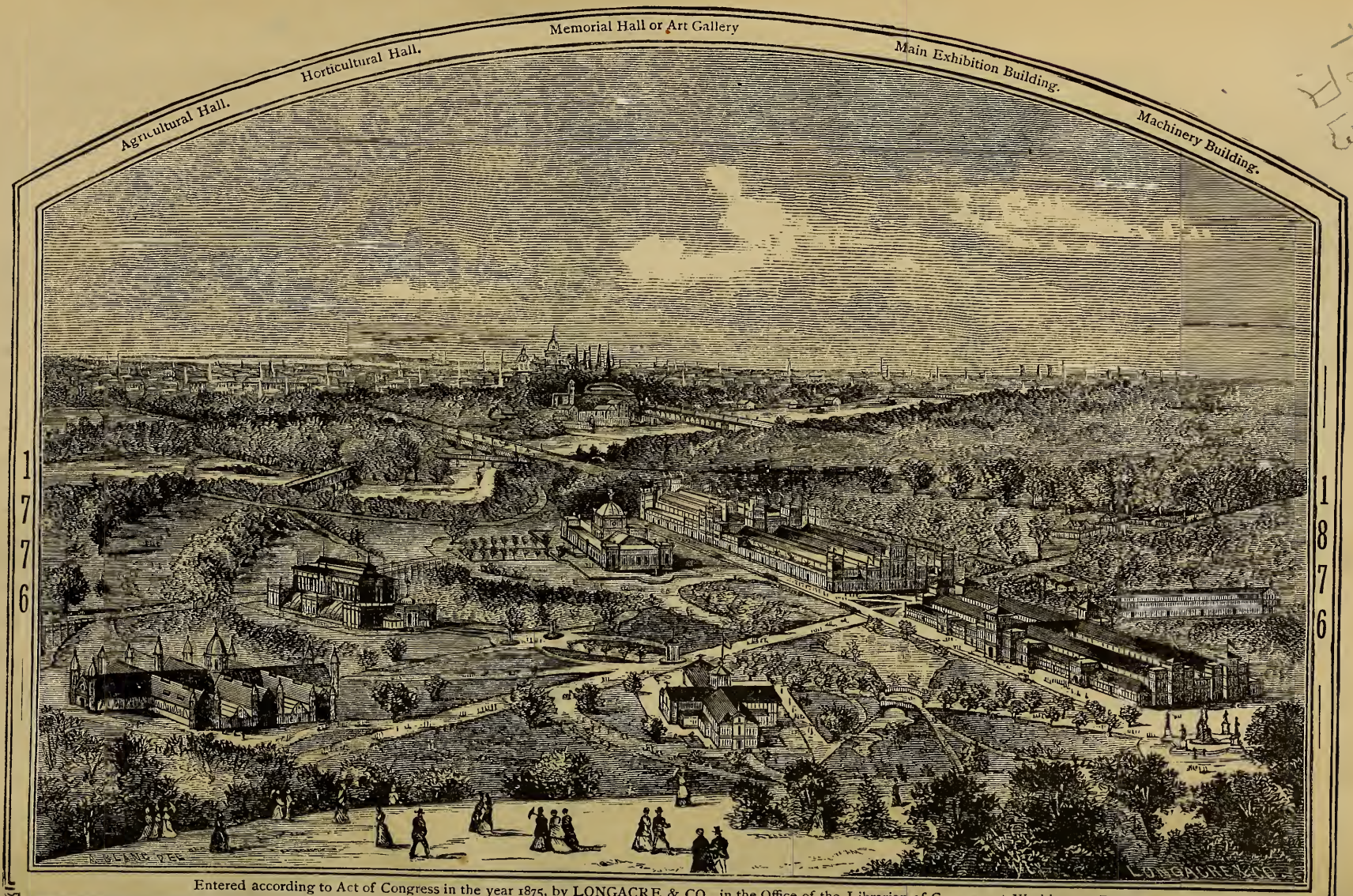
THE CENTENNIAL

OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

International Exhibition of 1876.

PHILADELPHIA:
PORTER & COATES.
1875.



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Bird's-eye View of the Centennial Buildings

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

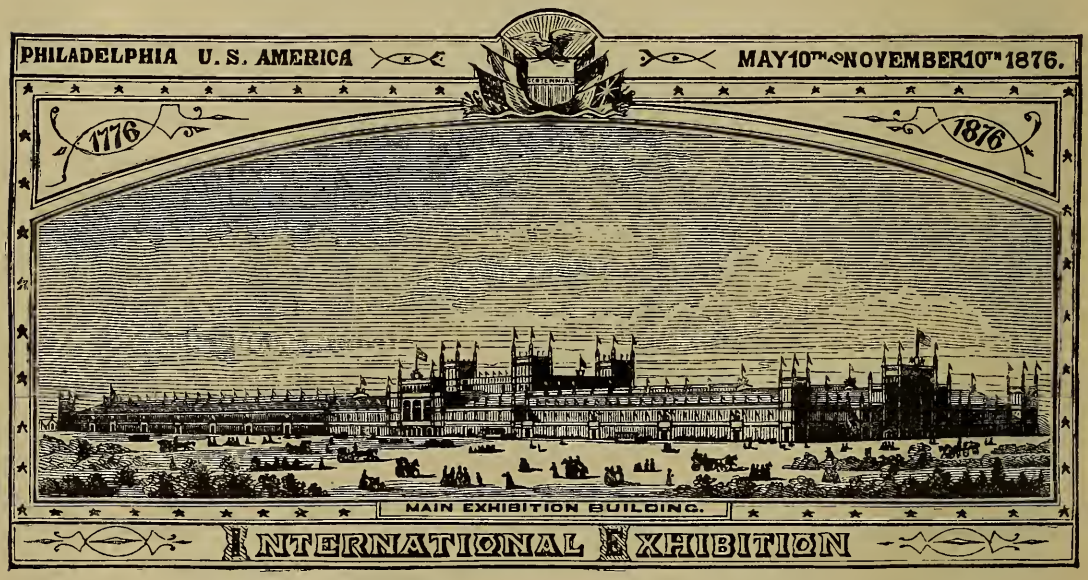
THE Exhibition Buildings are located in Fairmount Park, which adjoins the built-up portions of Philadelphia on the northwestern border. This is a beautiful park of 2740 acres, upon which the city has already spent over $6,000,000, and is now annually expending a large sum in adornments and improvements. Through it runs the Schuylkill river, bordered by high banks and ravines, and its great natural beauty has been enhanced by art. The buildings are located on some of the most beautiful spots on the banks of this river, groves of stately trees surrounding them, splendid views of river and landscape being afforded. These buildings stand from 112 feet to 120 feet above the highest tide-water level in the Delaware river, and fully that height above the Schuylkill. Philadelphia is a city of 800,000 inhabitants, containing 133,000 dwelling-houses, a large proportion of which are owned by their occupants, and this number is being increased at the rate of 6,000 a year.

Girard Avenue, one of the chief streets of Philadelphia, leads directly from the heart of the city to the entrance to the Main Exhibition Building. This is a broad highway 100 feet in width, crossing the Schuylkill river upon the magnificent iron bridge seen in the background of the frontispiece, and which was erected at a cost of $1,500,000 expressly to furnish good facilities of access to the Exhibition grounds. This avenue passes through the Park in a westerly direction, and is a very fine drive. Bordering it on the right hand are the Exhibition grounds. These cover about 236 acres, which are enclosed for the buildings, in addition to which there will be other enclosures for the displays of horses and cattle. At the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the enclosure, including that for the horses and cattle, which was of considerable size, covered 260 acres. The buildings at Vienna gave about 2,000,000 square feet of ground-floor surface for exhibitors, and covered 42 acres. There were originally provided at Philadelphia 50 acres of buildings, giving 2,107,000 square feet of surface, but applications for space are so numerous as to render enlargements necessary.

The articles to be exhibited have been classified in seven departments, which, for the most part, will be located in appropriate buildings, whose several areas are as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.	BUILDINGS.	ACRES COVERED.
1. Mining and Metallurgy, 2. Manufactures, 3. Education and Science,	Main Building,	21.47
4. Art,	Art Gallery,	1.5
5. Machinery,	Machinery Building,	14.
6. Agriculture,	Agricultural Building,	10.
7. Horticulture,	Horticultural Building,	1.5
Total, ...		48.47

The first of them which one reaches in coming from the city is the Main Exhibition Building; but the only point from which a comprehensive view may be taken of them all is from the summit of George's Hill, on the western margin of the Exhibition grounds, the point of view taken in the frontispiece; and here the spectator will find the Machinery and Agricultural Halls in the foreground, and the Main Building and Art Gallery in the distance. Looking at them from this point, it will be seen that the northern faces of the Main and Machinery Buildings are in a line; that they are divided by an avenue, but connected by a covered way; and that the length from the extreme of one building to the extreme of the other is very great—more than two-thirds of a mile. Running along the northern length of these buildings is a boulevard one hundred feet in width, which is traversed by a double line of narrow-gauge cars, for the accommodation of visitors. Three hundred feet back of the Main Building, their centres being in a line, stands the Art Gallery. Next northward, and on the further side of Lansdowne Valley, which is crossed by a bridge, is the Horticultural Building; back still of it, northernmost of the principal structures, is the Agricultural Building, and midway between this and the Machinery Hall is the site of the building for the exhibition to be made by the United States Government.

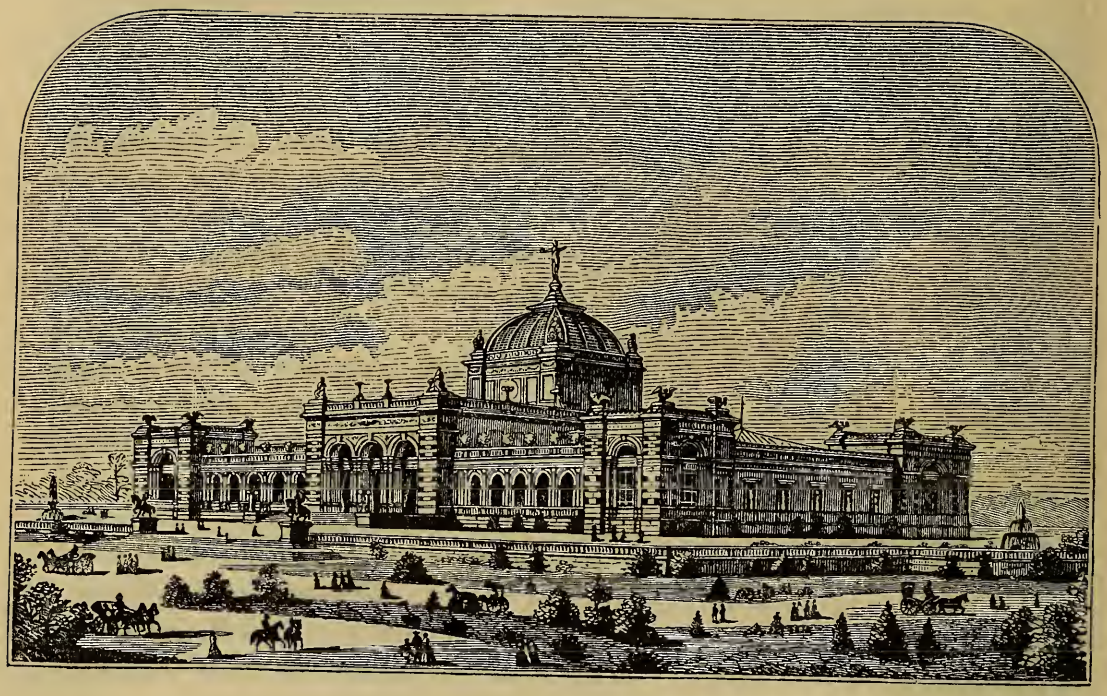


MAIN BUILDING.

This is a parallelogram, running east and west 1876 ft. long, and north and south 464 ft. wide. The larger portion is one story high, the interior height being 70 ft., and the cornice on the outside 48 feet from the ground. At the centre of the longer sides are projections 416 ft. in length, and on the ends of the building projections 216 ft. in length. In these, which are in the centre of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor, and central façades 90 ft. high. The east entrance will form the principal approach for carriages, visitors alighting at the doors of the building under cover of the arcade. The south entrance will be

the principal approach from railway cars. The west entrance opens upon the main passage-way to two principal buildings, the Machinery and Agricultural Halls, and the north entrance to Memorial Hall (Art Gallery). Towers 75 ft. in height rise at each corner of the building. In order to obtain a central feature, the roof for 184 ft. square at the centre has been raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers 48 ft. square, rising to 120 feet high, are introduced into the corners of this elevated roof. This gives ventilation as well as ornament. The main building gives 936,008 square feet of surface, or nearly 21½ acres. Its ground plan shows a central avenue 120 ft. in width, and 1832 ft. in length, which is the longest avenue of that width ever introduced into an exhibition building. On either side of this is another avenue of equal length, and 100 ft. wide. Between the central and side avenues are aisles 48 ft. wide, and on the outer sides of the building smaller aisles of 24 ft. width. To break the great length of the roof-lines three transepts have been introduced, of the same widths and in the same relative positions to each other as the longitudinal avenues. These cross the building, and are 416 feet in length. The intersections of these various avenues make at the centre of the building nine spaces, free from supports, which are from 100 ft. to 120 ft. square, and which aggregate 416 ft. square. The general elevation of the roofs of all these avenues varies from 45 ft. to 70 ft.

This building rests upon the ground, the land having been thoroughly graded and prepared. The foundations consist of piers of masonry, the superstructure being composed of wrought-iron columns, placed 24 feet apart, which support wrought-iron roof-trusses. There are 672 of these columns in the entire structure, the shortest being 23 ft. and the longest 125 ft. long. Their aggregate weight is 2,200,000 lbs. The roof-trusses and girders weigh 5,000,000 lbs. The sides of the building, to 7 ft. above the ground, are finished with brick-work in panels between the columns. Above this there are glazed sashes. The roof-covering is of tin, that being the best roofing known in this climate to resist leakage. The flooring is of plank, upon sills resting upon the ground, with no open space beneath. Turrets surmount the building at all the corners and angles, and the national standard, with appropriate emblems, is placed over each of the main entrances. There are numerous side-entrances, each being surmounted with a trophy, showing the national colors of the country occupying that portion of the building. In the vestibules variegated brick and tile are introduced. Louvre ventilators surmount all the avenues, and skylights the central aisles. Light, of which there will be an ample supply, comes from the north and south sides almost entirely. There underlie the building two miles of drainage-pipe, the water supply and drainage systems being complete. Offices for the Foreign Commissions are placed along the sides of the building, in close proximity to the products exhibited. Offices for the administration are at the ends. The design of the building is such that all exhibitors will have an equally fair opportunity of exhibiting their goods to advantage. There is comparatively little choice of location, as the light is uniformly distributed, and each of the spaces devoted to products is located upon one of the main thoroughfares.



THE ART GALLERY.

The most imposing and ornate of all the structures is Memorial Hall, built, at a cost of $1,500,000, by the State of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia. This is placed at the disposal of the Centennial Commission, to be used during the Exhibition as an Art Gallery, after which it is designed to make it the receptacle of an industrial and art collection similar to the famous South Kensington Museum, at London. It stands on a line parallel with, and a short distance northward of, the Main Building, and is in a commanding position, looking southward across the Schuylkill over Philadelphia. It stands upon a terrace 122 ft. above the level of the Schuylkill. Being designed for an absolutely fireproof structure, nothing combustible has been used. The design is modern Renaissance. It covers an acre and a half, and is 365 ft. long, 210 ft. wide, and 59 ft. high, over a spacious basement 12 ft. high. A dome, rising 150 ft. above the ground, surmounts the centre, capped by a colossal ball, from which rises the figure of Columbia. The main front of this building looks southward, displaying a main entrance in the centre consisting of three enormous arched doorways, a pavilion on each end, and two arcades connecting the pavilions with the centre. The entrance is 70 ft. wide, to which there is a rise of 13 steps. Each of the huge doorways is 40 ft. high and 15 ft. wide, opening into a hall. Between the arches of the doorways are clusters of columns, terminating in emblematic designs illustrative of Science and Art. The doors are of iron, relieved by bronze panels, displaying the coats of arms of all the States and Territories. The United States coat of arms is in the centre of the main frieze. The dome is of glass and iron, of unique design. While Columbia rises at the top, a colossal figure stands at each corner of the base of the dome, typifying the four quarters of the globe. In each pavilion there is a large window 12½ ft. by

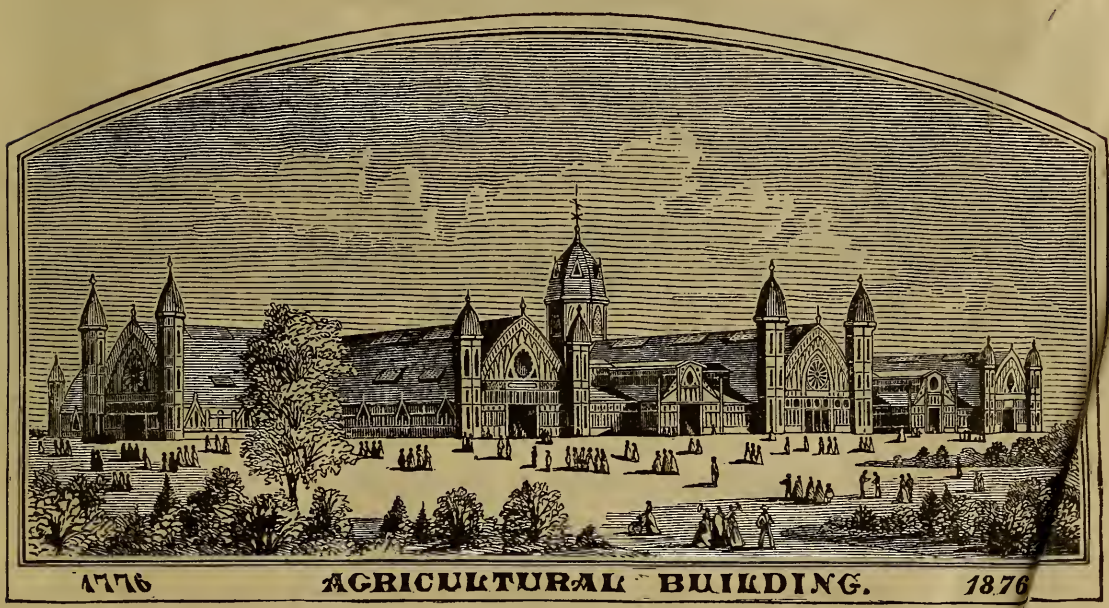
34 ft. There are altogether eight of these windows, which will be used for the display of stained glass, glass paintings, &c. Two of them have already been applied for from Munich, and application for space in them has also been made from England. The arcades designed to screen the long walls of the galleries each consist of five groined arches, and form promenades looking outward over the grounds and inward over open gardens extending back to the main wall of the building. These garden-plots are each 90 ft. by 36 ft., ornamented in the centre with fountains, and intended to display statuary. The arcades are highly ornamented, and the balustrades of them and of the approaching stairways are also designed for statuary. The walls of the east and west sides of the structure display the pavilions and the walls of the picture-galleries, and are relieved by niches designed for statues. The frieze is richly ornamented, and above it the central dome shows to great advantage. The rear or north front of the building is of the same general character as the main front, but, in place of the arcade, has a series of arched windows, twelve in number, with the entrance in the centre. Between the pavilions is the grand balcony, a promenade 275 ft. long and 45 ft. wide, elevated 40 ft. above the ground, and overlooking to the northward the beautiful grounds of the Park. On each front of the buildings the entrances open into halls, 82 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 53 ft. high, decorated in modern Renaissance. These, in turn, open into the centre hall, 83 ft. square, the ceiling rising over it 80 ft. in height. From the east and west sides of this centre hall extend the galleries, each 98 ft. long, 48 ft. wide, and 35 ft. high. These galleries admit of temporary divisions for the better display of paintings, and with the centre hall form a grand hall 287 ft. long and 83 ft. wide, capable of comfortably accommodating 8000 persons. This is nearly twice the dimensions of the largest hall in the United States. From the galleries doorways open into two smaller galleries, 89 ft. long and 28 ft. wide. These open north and south into private apartments connecting with the pavilion-rooms, and forming two side-galleries 210 ft. long. Along the whole length of the north side of the main galleries and central hall extends a corridor 14 ft. wide, opening on its north line into a series of private rooms, twenty-three in number, designed for studios and smaller exhibition-rooms. All the galleries and the central hall are lighted from above; the pavilions and studios from the sides. The pavilions and central hall are designed especially for the exhibition of sculpture. This fine building gives 75,000 square feet of wall space for paintings, and 20,000 square feet of floor space for statues, &c. The skylights throughout are double, the upper being of clear glass and the under of ground glass.

MACHINERY BUILDING.

This structure is located about 550 ft. west of the Main Exhibition Building, and as its north front stands upon the same line, it is practically a continuation of that edifice, the two together presenting a frontage of 3824 ft. from their eastern to their western ends, upon the principal avenue within the grounds. This building consists of a main hall, 1402 ft. long and 360 ft. wide, with an annex on the southern side 208 ft by 210 ft. The entire area covered is

558,440 square feet or nearly 13 acres, and the floor space afforded is about 14 acres. The chief portion of the building is one story in height, the main cornice upon the outside being 40 ft. from the ground, and the interior height to the top of the ventilators in the avenues 70 ft., and in the aisles 40 ft. To break the long lines of the exterior projections have been introduced upon the four sides, and the main entrances are finished with façades extending to 78 ft. in height. The eastern entrance will be the principal approach from railways and from the Main Exhibition Building. Along the southern side are placed the boiler-houses, and such other buildings for special kinds of machinery as may be required. The plan of the Machinery Building shows two main avenues 90 ft. wide, with a central aisle between and an aisle on either side, these being 60 feet in width. These avenues and aisles together have 360 ft. width, and each of them is 1360 feet long. At the centre of the building there is a transept of 90 ft. width, which at the south end is prolonged beyond the building. This extended transept, beginning at 36 ft. from the building and extending to 208 ft., is flanked on either side by aisles 60 ft. wide, and forms an annex for hydraulic machines. The promenades are: in the avenue 15 ft. wide, in the aisles 10 ft., and in the transept 25 ft. The walks extending across the building are all 10 ft. wide, and lead at either end to exit doors. The foundations of this building are piers of masonry, the superstructure consisting of solid timber columns supporting roof trusses, constructed of straight wooden principal beams and wrought-iron ties and struts. The columns are placed in longitudinal lines, and in these rows stand 16 ft. apart. The columns are 40 ft. high, and support respectively the 90-ft. roof-spans over the avenues at a height of 40 ft., and the 60-ft. roof-spans over the aisles at a height of 20 ft. The outer walls are built of masonry to a height of 5 ft., and above that are composed of glazed sash between the columns. Portions of these sashes are movable for ventilation, and Louvre ventilations are introduced in continuous lengths over both the avenues and the aisles. The building is entirely lighted by side-light from the north and south.

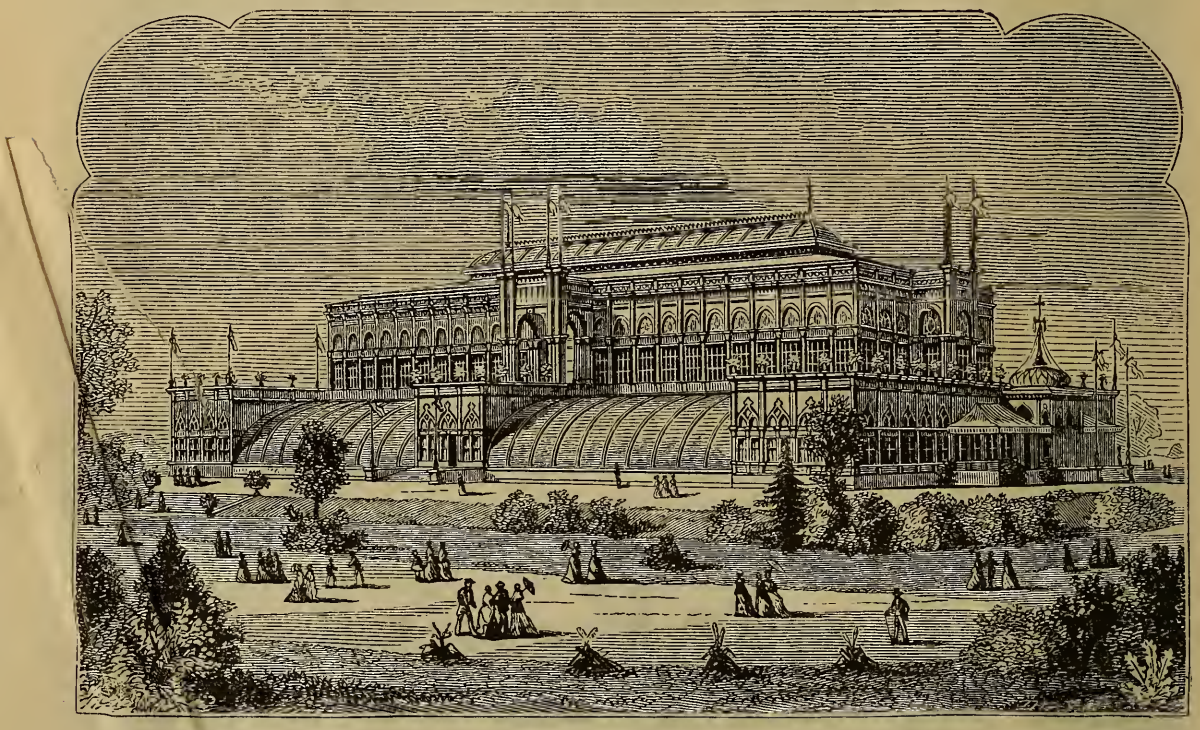
This Machinery Building has very superior facilities for shafting, and double lines will be introduced into each avenue and aisle at a height of about 20 ft. A Corliss steam-engine of 1400-horse power will drive the main shafting. There will also be counter-lines of shafting in the aisles and special steam-power furnished where necessary. Steam-power is to be furnished free to exhibitors. In the annex for hydraulic machines there is a tank 60 ft. by 160 ft. with 10 ft. depth of water. It is intended to exhibit all sorts of hydraulic machinery in full operation, and at the southern end of the tank there will be a waterfall 35 ft. high by 40 ft. wide, supplied from the tank by the pumps on exhibition. There will probably be a larger exhibition at Philadelphia of processes of manufacture than at any previous exhibition. Already the applications for space in the Machinery Building are so numerous that additional annexes for an extension of the structure are contemplated.



THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

stands north of the Horticultural Building, being separated from it by a romantic ravine, and has a commanding view of the Schuylkill river and the north-western suburbs of Philadelphia beyond. This building will illustrate a novel combination of materials, mainly wood and glass, and will consist of a long nave crossed by three transepts, each being composed of truss-arches of Gothic form. The nave will be 820 ft. long by 125 ft. in width, with a height of 75 ft. from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept will be 100 ft. wide and 75 ft. high, and the two end transepts 80 ft. wide and 70 ft. high. Its interior appearance will resemble that of a great cathedral, and in looking from transept to transept, the vista will be extremely imposing. A portion of this building will be supplied with steam-power for the use of agricultural machinery. The four courts enclosed by the nave and transepts, and also the four spaces at the corners of the building, having the nave and end

transepts for two of their sides, are to be roofed, and will form valuable spaces for exhibits. The ground plan of the building is a parallelogram 540 ft. by 820 ft., covering about 10¼ acres. In connection with this building there will be extensive stock-yards for the exhibition of horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, &c., and also a race-track for horses.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

The city of Philadelphia made a liberal grant of money to provide for the Horticultural department of the Exhibition an extremely ornate and commodious building, which is designed to remain in permanence as an ornament of Fairmount Park. This structure is located on a terrace bordering the Schuylkill river, a short distance north of Memorial Hall, and has a commanding view of the Schuylkill River Valley and the north-western portions of Philadelphia. Romantic ravines running down to the river are on either side, separating it on the south from Memorial Hall and on the north from Agricultural Building. These ravines are being spanned by ornamental bridges 500 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, for convenience of access. Carriage-roads, a railway, and foot-walks, will pass over them. The Horticultural Building is designed in the Moresque style of architecture of the 12th century, the chief materials externally being iron and glass, supported by fine marble and brickwork. The building is 383 ft. long, 193 ft. wide, and 72 ft. high to the top of the lantern. The main floor is occupied by the central conservatory, 230 ft. by 80 ft., and 55 ft. high, surmounted by a lantern 170 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and 14 ft. high. Running entirely around this conservatory, at a height of 20

ft. from the floor, is a gallery 5 ft. wide. On the north and south sides of this principal room are four forcing-houses for the propagation of young plants, each of them 100 ft. by 30 ft., and covered by curved roofs of iron and glass, which, appearing upon the exterior of the building, present a very fine feature. A vestibule 30 ft. square separates the two forcing-houses on each side, and there are similar vestibules at the centre of the east and west ends, on either side of which are apartments for restaurants, reception-rooms, offices, &c. Ornamental stairways lead from these vestibules to the internal galleries of the conservatory, as well as to four external galleries, each 100 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, which surmount the roofs of the forcing-houses. These external galleries are connected with a grand promenade, formed by the roofs of the rooms on the lower floor, giving a superficial area of about 17,000 square feet. The east and west entrances to the Horticultural Building are approached by flights of blue marble steps, from terraces 80 ft. by 20 ft., in the centre of each of which stands an open kiosque 20 ft. in diameter. Each entrance is beautified by ornamental tile and marble work, and the angles of the main conservatory are to be adorned with eight attractive fountains. The corridors connecting the conservatory with the surrounding apartments open fine vistas in every direction, and the beauties of the surrounding Park, and the river flowing in front and more than 100 ft. beneath the building, add to the attractions. Extensive heating arrangements are provided in the basement, which is of fire-proof construction, and the restaurant kitchens will also be located there.

Surrounding this building there are 35 acres of ground, which will be devoted to horticultural purposes, and are now being prepared for planting. In this plot there is an extensive series of sunken gardens.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

Having thus noted the five principal buildings of the Exhibition proper, it will be convenient to return to the main entrance to the grounds, and take up in order such of the minor buildings as can now be definitely described. This main entrance is the interval between the Main and Machinery Building, and is approached by a covered bridge, crossing Elm Avenue from the terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where visitors from every part of the Union will be landed, only a street's breadth from the Exhibition. On either side of the entrance is a building containing some twenty-five rooms each, which are devoted to the use of the executive officers, those of the custom house, post-office, police, telegraph operators, etc. These buildings are to be connected by a spacious verandah, so that in passing between the neighboring buildings and the depot, one need not at any time go from under cover. Facing the entrance, and on the boulevard which runs at the back of the Main and Machinery Buildings, is the Jury Pavilion, an ornate two-story structure, which contains, besides the numerous smaller chambers appropriated to the deliberations of the International Juries, a spacious hall suitable for receptions and banquets, the meetings of conventions and international congresses, and similar

purposes. Next in the rear of this will be the building, an acre in size, which is to accommodate the Women's Exhibition, a tasteful and commodious structure, erected at a cost of $30,000 by the subscriptions of the women of America.

West of this, and on the lower slope of George's Hill, will be another structure, rivaling some of the Exhibition buildings in size and interest. This is to contain the collection, provided for by an executive order of the President, of "such articles and materials as will, when presented in a collective Exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of the Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people." The last Congress provided for the expenses of this exhibition by an appropriation of $505,000, and its preparation has been entrusted to officers representing the War, Treasury, Navy, Interior, Post-Office, and Agricultural Departments, and the Smithsonian Institute.

In addition to these exhibition buildings, special structures will be put up by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and probably other States which have not yet matured their plans. There will be also six large restaurants within the enclosure, besides from two to four buffets in each of the Exhibition buildings, and eight or ten out-door pavilions for the sale of aerated waters. The photographers, carriage-builders, and a number of other associations and individual exhibitors, will find accommodations in buildings for their peculiar use.

Many foreign nations will erect special buildings for their own use. Arrangements to this effect have thus far been completed by England, Japan, Germany, Sweden, Turkey, and Morocco, and are under consideration by other countries. As far as can at present be foreseen, the entire number of buildings on the Exhibition grounds is likely to be from two hundred to two hundred and fifty.

Upon the highest ground in the Park, a short distance north of the enclosure, there has been erected an Observatory, 150 ft. in height. This overlooks all the buildings, and affords a fine view of the Exhibition grounds, the city, and its environs. This structure is an ornamental column of iron, and visitors are to be taken to the top on a spiral railway.

The plan of the grounds embraces seven miles of roads and foot-walks, all of them of substantial character, quite a number of bridges, summer-houses, &c. An ample water supply will be provided. A complete system of mains and drains is already finished, and the Exhibition, in addition to being able to draw from the George's Hill City Reservoir, which is just outside the enclosure, and has 4,000,000 gallons capacity, will have an independent source of supply on the Schuylkill river, pumping-engines being placed there especially for the Exhibition, which will have a daily capacity of 6,000,000 gallons. It will thus be seen that the water supply will be ample; like steam and exhibition space, it will be furnished free of cost.

ARRANGEMENTS AND REGULATIONS.

Great pains are being taken to provide for the facility and convenience of exhibitors. The completion of the buildings being assured months before the opening, when the time arrives for the reception of the goods, everything will be ready to receive them. In previous Exhibitions the exhibitors were called upon to deliver their goods in February or March, when the buildings were not yet ready to receive them. Here they will go at once into the space allotted them. In 1867 the exhibitors and foreign Commissions had to floor and decorate the spaces allotted at a great expense. Here there will be nothing of the kind required, the authorities preparing everything. There will be a total absence of anything like charges upon the exhibitors after their goods have been deposited in the buildings. Exhibitors will not be charged for space; and a reasonable quantity of steam and water-power will be supplied gratuitously. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, &c., which they may require, also all countershafts, with their pulleys, belting, &c., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in Machinery Hall. The Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all articles in the Exhibition; but it will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accident by fire, or otherwise, however originating. Favorable facilities will be afforded by which exhibitors may insure their own goods. Exhibitors may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public. Exhibitors, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition. The transportation, receiving, unpacking and arranging of the products for the Exhibition will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

The calendar of the Exhibition is as follows:—

Reception of articles begins	Jan. 5, 1876
" " " ends	April 19, "
Unoccupied space forfeited	April 26, "
Exhibition opens	May 10, "
" closes	Nov. 10, "
Goods to be removed by	Dec. 31 "

FREIGHT AND TRANSPORTATION.

In reference to freights, wherever it is possible arrangements are being made to get reduced rates for goods intended for the Exhibition. Convenience of transportation is also being especially looked after. In the case of foreign exhibitors, the goods will come to the various seaports, at each of which special arrangements will be made for having them immediately transferred from the vessels into railroad cars, which will be in readiness to receive them. These cars will be

run to the Exhibition ground by special connecting lines of railway laid for the purpose. They will be taken alongside the doors of the Exhibition. A Custom-house is on the ground, and the entire place is made in effect a Government bonded warehouse. The goods, in the original packages, will thus be deposited punctually on the spaces they are to occupy, and this without transhipment. The railroads enter heartily into this arrangement, and will generally concede prices equivalent to half the ordinary rates. On the Atlantic seaboard, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, are made special ports of entry for goods for the Exhibition, and at each there are arrangements for their reception. The Government has made quite liberal regulations for their importation in bond and free of duty; although, if subsequently withdrawn for consumption, duties are to be paid.

No previous Exhibition has had the facilities of access which there are at this. At Vienna the access was practically by foot-passages and carriages only. There was but one horse railway available, and no steam passenger railway leading near the grounds. At Philadelphia, while the largest accommodation is provided for carriages, yet that method of access will be the one least taken advantage of. Philadelphia is unusually well supplied with horse railways, lines of which occupy almost every street, and by means of junctions and exchanges, have direct access to the doors of the Exhibition. Five different horse railways lead to it; so that although portions of Philadelphia are seven or eight miles from the buildings, yet there is a horse car within a stone's throw of almost every dwelling, which reaches the doors of the Exhibition at a cost of not over nine cents. Four steam railways running through the city will also add to this accommodation. For visitors outside of Philadelphia ample transport facilities are provided. The steam railways, converging at Philadelphia from all directions, will run special trains at reduced rates, and these will all come to enormous stations just beside the Exhibition grounds. Tickets are to be sold which will, at low rates, give transport from all parts of the country to and from the Exhibition. Rapid trains are to run from all points within 100 or 200 miles. From New York the running time is to be two hours, and thousands will come from that city in the morning, spend the day at the Exhibition, and return at night. The Pennsylvania Railroad, near the main line of which the Exhibition is located, is making extensive preparations to provide for the masses which are expected. To facilitate locomotion inside the grounds, a double-track narrow-gauge railway is to be built around the place, inside the enclosure, with stations at every building. This road will be 3½ miles long.

AWARDS OF PREMIUMS.

The system of awards has been made the subject of careful study, and, after consideration of all the plans heretofore adopted, a new and different one has been selected. The awards are to be based upon written reports attested by the signatures of their authors. Two hundred Judges are to be appointed to make these reports, one half being citizens of the United States and the other half foreigners. They are to be selected for their known qualifications and character,

and will be experts in the departments to which they will be respectively assigned. The foreign Judges are to be appointed by the Commission of each country, and in conformity with the allotment to each of space in the Exhibition. The United States' Judges will be appointed by the Centennial Commission. Two hundred thousand dollars are to be paid to these Judges, each being given one thousand dollars for personal expenses. The reports and awards are to be based upon merit, the elements of which are declared by the authorities to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost. Each report, as soon as completed, is to be delivered to the Centennial Commission for final award and publication. The awards, which will be finally decreed by the Commission, in compliance with the Act of Congress, will consist of a diploma, with a uniform bronze medal, and a special report of the Judges on the subject of the award. Each exhibitor will have the right to reproduce and publish the report awarded to him, although the Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and also to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition. If articles exhibited are not intended for competition, it must be so stated by the exhibitor, and they will be excluded from the examination by the Judges.

PARTICIPATION OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

By an act of Congress, approved June, 1874, the President was requested, in the name of the United States, to extend to all foreign governments a respectful and cordial invitation to be represented and take part in the International Exhibition; in compliance with which, such an invitation was extended through the Department of State, the diplomatic representatives, and, in some cases, consular representatives of the United States, having been instructed to convey such invitations to the several governments, on the 30th of June, 1874. The governments which have formally accepted and appointed commissions to superintend the exhibitions of their citizens are the following:

Argentine Confederation,
Belgium,
Bolivia,
Brazil,
Chili,
China,
Denmark,
Ecuador,
Egypt,
France and Algeria,
Germany,
Italy,
Great Britain, with Australia and Canada.
Guatemala and Salvador,
Hawaii,
Hayti,
Honduras,
Japan,
Liberia,
Mexico,
Netherlands,
Nicaragua,
Norway,
Austria—Hungary.
Orange Free State,
Persia,
Peru,
Portugal,
Siam,
Spain,
Sweden,
Tunis,
Turkey,
U. S. of Colombia,
Venezuela.
Russia.

STATE ACTION.

Advisory State Boards, charged with the representation of their respective commonwealths and their citizens in the Exhibition, have been officially formed in the following States and Territories:

Alabama,	Kansas,	New Mexico,
Arizona,	Louisiana,	New York,
Arkansas,	Maine,	Ohio,
California,	Massachusetts,	Oregon,
Colorado,	Michigan,	Pennsylvania,
Connecticut,	Mississippi,	Rhode Island,
Dakota,	Missouri,	Tennessee,
Delaware,	Minnesota,	Texas,
Florida,	Montana,	Vermont,
Georgia,	Nebraska,	Virginia,
Illinois,	Nevada,	Washington Territory,
Indiana,	New Hampshire,	Wisconsin,
Iowa,	New Jersey,	Wyoming.

The State and city governments named below have made the appropriations specified, either as contributions to the cost of the Exhibition, or towards the arrangement of collective displays of their own natural, agricultural, and other resources:

Philadelphia,	$1,575,000	Illinois,	$10,000
Pennsylvania,	1,000,000	Michigan,	7,500
U. S. Government,	505,000	Arizona,	5,000
New Jersey,	110,000	Arkansas,	5,000
Massachusetts,	50,000	Indiana,	5,000
New York,	25,000	Kansas,	5,000
Connecticut,	25,000	Montana,	5,000
New Hampshire,	20,000	Colorado,	4,000
Nevada,	20,000	Wisconsin,	3,000
Ohio,	13,000	Oregon,	1,000
Delaware,	10,000	Minnesota,	500
Vilmington, Del.,	5,000		

In other States than those above-named, the work of representation has been undertaken by duly-qualified boards, which are likely to make as creditable display as those which have been officially endowed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO STOCK.

Notwithstanding the hearty co-operation of the American press in supplying information, there is still much ignorance in reference to the Centennial stock and its character. The Centennial Board of Finance will require to complete the work a sum not less than $3,500,000, which it is proposed to secure by sales of the stock to citizens of the United States. This stock is issued in shares of $10 each, and every holder is entitled to an interest in the total proceeds of the Exhibition; therefore, so far as each subscriber induces his

friends and neighbors to co-operate, so far are his own interests increased. The Memorial Certificate is now ready for delivery to all who have subscribed, and it will be sent at once to all who wish, on receipt of its value, either in post-office order or check, made payable to Frederick Fraley, Treasurer, 904 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The steel-engraved certificate itself will ever remain a memorial of our interest in the occasion, and it is hoped and believed that few Americans will fail, ere the expiration of this year, to secure to themselves this evidence of their interest in the common welfare of their country. The certificate is engraved by the U. S. Treasury Department, and is in every respect a model, the Engraving Bureau of the Treasury deserving great credit for the admirable manner in which it is produced.

The plate is twenty-four by twenty inches, on the best bank-note paper. The design is pyramidal, America forming the apex, with Fame and Art personified sitting at her feet; the busts of Washington and Grant on either side, typical of the commencement and end of the century. America is represented as welcoming the representatives of foreign nations, who bear symbols of their national industries and resources. Independence Hall and the National Capital are in the background. Beneath the former stand Fulton and Fitch, with their steamboat models, and under the latter are Franklin and Morse, with electric and telegraphic instruments. On the right, facing the figure of America, is Howe offering his sewing-machine, also a shipwright with a model of a clipper. The freedman, Continental and Federal soldier, and mechanic, form a group on the right, and the farmer, planter, miner, trapper, and Indian, all presenting symbols of their avocations, the group on the left. The centre of the base is Trumbull's painting of the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," on the right of which is exemplified progress—the busy manufacturing city in contrast with the neglected windmill. To the left of the base is represented civilization, combining the railroad, telegraph, steamship, and reaping-machine, in contrast with the Conestoga wagon, mail rider, sailing vessel, and laborer with a sickle. The legend in the body of the certificate was engraved by a new and ingenious process, the invention of G. W. Casilear, Superintendent of the Engraving Department of the Treasury, and is most creditable, as is also the printing—the department being determined to make the work worthy of the nation and the grand commemorative occasion. The designs and arrangement are due to Messrs. Ferris and Darley, American artists

This stock certificate should be in the possession of every patriotic citizen as an heirloom, without reference to the fact of its being repaid with interest. It must be understood by our readers that the certificate is to be *retained* by the holder, the principal and interest being paid on presentation of proper evidence of ownership after the close of the Exhibition. Should the receipts not prove sufficient to pay the entire amount, the division will be made *pro rata* among the stockholders.

The sale of tickets at fifty cents each is estimated to reach the sum of $5,000,000, and is based upon the results of the Paris Exposition, which should be largely exceeded, when we consider the fact that we are a travelling commu-

nity, and that the birthplace of American Independence will be the Mecca to which all our fellow citizens will be attracted from every section of this great country. Any increase in the above estimate of visitors will add that much to the amount to be divided among the Stockholders.

PLANS FOR THE SALE OF STOCK.

STATE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—These can only be secured by legislation, but personal influence with the members of the State Legislatures may do much to bring about a universal recognition. New Jersey, Connecticut, and Delaware have already done their share, and steps have been taken in other States to secure action at their approaching sessions.

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—There are many counties holding funds of their own that could make an investment of this character equally creditable as profitable.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The City of Wilmington, Delaware, leads in this line, an example worthy to be followed by cities of larger size and greater wealth. A mass meeting of citizens, indicating their approval of such an investment, would at once secure proper action on the part of the authorities.

SCHOOL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—This plan is perhaps one of the most popular that can be adopted, and, properly carried out, can be productive of large results, while tending to invite the pupils to emulation in their respective studies. One Share of Stock offered as a premium to each classs in each school in the United States, would alone go far to meet the entire demand of the Board of Finance. These prizes can be secured by subscription of the scholars, or from special donations of individuals desirous to serve the cause of education and this grand national enterprise; the Certificates, handsomely framed, to remain in the class-room as a permanent memorial.

CHURCH SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Either as a testimonial to the pastor or as an investment for various charitable societies connected therewith; the Certificate remaining an enduring evidence of the generosity and patriotism of the subscribers.

INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Could a clear and proper understanding of the great importance of this undertaking be generally diffused, it seems almost impossible to believe that there should be one family in the United States able to raise ten dollars that would not gladly possess this evidence of their nationality and patriotism, secured at so small a temporary outlay, and with a prospect of some income from the investment. Will every one who may chance to read this give the matter his honest consideration, and not only contribute his own mite, but also secure the coöperation of his friends? Form local committees, call meetings, and have the subject fairly discussed in all its bearings; ONE DAY'S SERVICE on the part of an energetic man would doubtless do great good, and this plan alone, if generally followed, would do much to complete the sum required by the Centennial Board of Finance.

CHILDREN'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.—It is just possible that a select few may live to see another Centennial, with all its important results and changes; but upon all there should be impressed the momentous importance of this anniversary, that

there may be handed down to the second generation some evidence of what was done in 1876 to recognize the principles enunciated in 1776. Could each child be made to appreciate this, how gladly would he aid to secure this commemoration.

THE CENTENNIAL BUREAU OF REVENUE.

The above department, officially appointed by the Board of Finance, has control of the sale of stock and medals. Organized July 1st, 1874, it has steadily and energetically pushed its agents throughout the various States, resulting in a success which it only needs time to complete. As the work of this Bureau, although national, must be continually followed up, its Directors are composed of such members of the Board of Finance as can render daily attention to its demands, as follows:

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For the purpose of completely districting the various States, and with a view of securing as nearly as possible the quota originally planned by the Board of Finance, the aid of Auxiliary Boards has been accepted in States, Counties, and Districts. The patriotic and national spirit of the country has led to these being formed of volunteers, composed of the leading men in each section, and through the aid of these Boards public meetings have been arranged for, addresses delivered, and the general interest of the country excited toward securing the proper financial aid needed. It is the duty of these Auxiliary Boards to select responsible men as agents for the sale of stock and medals, and the Bureau of Revenue would be pleased to correspond with the friends of the Centennial in any section of the country. Among other means that have been adopted with success, and through the coöperation of the ladies, may be mentioned Tea-parties, Festivals and Exhibitions of various kinds, the proceeds of which are devoted to the purchase of Centennial stock. By a proper system of arrangement, this investment can serve a double purpose, by being placed to the credit of such charitable institutions as may be selected by the Auxiliary Board and those coöperating with them. It must be understood that the engraved Certificates of Stock are to be *retained permanently* by the holders, and when framed will make a fitting ornament for the parlor, school, or public hall.

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THE MEMORIAL MEDALS.

In order to permit universal participation in the patriotic work of celebrating the Centennial of American Independence, the United States, by a special act, authorized the U. S. Mint to prepare, and the Centennial Board of Finance to issue, a series of magnificent MEMORIAL MEDALS, bearing appropriate designs, the production of a talented and skillful artist, and executed by the United States Mint, thus enabling all our citizens to hold an evidence of their patriotism and sympathy with the Great Celebration of 1876, and participate in three advantages, two of which, at least, will grow of more importance and value by the lapse of time.

Firstly. Each person will contribute his or her mite towards insuring the proud success of the national undertaking. Secondly, the name of each purchaser will be inscribed on the grand roll of subscribers to the triumphant ratification of the immortal Declaration of Independence; and thirdly, each will become the possessor of an elegant and artistic memento of the great event, which, in its neat case, for insuring preservation, may be handed down as an heirloom to succeeding generations.

These "Memorial Medals" are of four descriptions, to bring them within the taste and means of all, viz.: In large Bronze at $2; large Gilt, at $5; small Silver, at $3; and small Gilt, at $1. In addition, the four Medals can be had neatly arranged in one case, price $11. The fac-simile annexed is of the size of the first and second of these, the small silver and gilt being the size of the American dollar, with the same obverse design, but bearing on the centre of the reverse the inscription: "In commemoration of the Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, 1876," surrounded by the words: "By authority of the Congress of the United States."

The design of the "Obverse" on all of the medals represents the Genius of American Independence rising from a recumbent position, grasping with her right hand the sword which is to enforce her demands, and raising her left in appealing pride to the galaxy of thirteen stars, which, indicating the original colonies and States, are blazing in the firmament. Beneath is the date, 1776. The "Reverse" on the large medals displays the Genius of Liberty, with the now ornamental sword buckled to her girdle, the shield of the Stars and Stripes leaning at rest, while with either hand she extends a welcome and a chaplet to the Arts and Sciences assembled with evidences of their skill and craft to do honor to the date 1876, which is inscribed upon the platform. The history of our great nation is depicted in these two designs; and as a work of art, a memento of the Centennial, or as a means of contributing to its celebration, these Memorial Medals should be objects of universal appreciation.

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